

SUC

Laws have been often abused, to the oppression and the *sub-*
version of that order they were intended to preserve. *Rogers.*
SUBVERSIVE. *adj.* [from *subvert.*] Having tendency to over-
turn.

Lying is a vice *subversive* of the very ends and delign of
conversation. *Rogers.*
To SUBVERT. *v. a.* [*subverti*, French; *subverti*, Latin.]
1. To overthrow; to overturn; to destroy; to turn upside
down.

God, by things deem'd weak.
Subverts the worldly strong and worldly wife. *Milton.*
No proposition can be received for divine revelation, if
contradictory to our clear intuitive knowledge; because this
would *subvert* the principles of all knowledge. *Locke.*

Trees are *subverted* or broken by high winds. *Mortimer.*
2. To corrupt; to confound.
Strive not about words to no purpose, but to the *subverting*
of the hearers. *2 Tim. ii. 14.*

SUBVERTER. *n. s.* [from *subvert.*] Overthrower; destroyer.
O traitor! worse than Simon was to Troy;
O vile *subverter* of the Gallick reign.
More false than Gano was to Charlemagne. *Dryden.*

SUBURB. *n. s.* [*suburbium*, Latin.]
1. Building without the walls of a city.
There's a trim rabble let in: are all these your faithful
friends o' th' *suburbs*? *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

What can be more to the disvaluation of the power of the
Spaniard, than to have marched seven days in the heart of his
country, and lodged three nights in the *suburb* of his principal
city? *Bacon's War with Spain.*

2. The confines; the outpart.
The *suburbs* of my jacket are so gone,
I have not left one skirt to fit upon. *Cleaveland.*

They on the smoothed plank,
The *suburb* of their strawbuilt citadel,
Expatiate. *Milton.*

When our fortunes are violently changed, our spirits
are unchanged, if they always stood in the *suburb* and expecta-
tion of sorrows. *Taylor.*

SUBURBAN. *adj.* [*suburbanus*, Latin; from *suburb.*] Inhabit-
ing the suburb.
Poor clinches the *suburban* mule affords,
And Pantion waging harmless war with words. *Dryden.*

SUBWORKER. *n. s.* [*sub and worker.*] Underworker; subor-
dinate helper.
He that governs well leads the blind; but he that teaches
gives him eyes: and it is glorious to be a *subworker* to grace,
in freeing it from some of the inconveniences of original
sin. *South.*

SUCCEDEANOUS. *adj.* [*succedaneus*, Lat.] Supplying the place
of something else.
Nor is *Aetius* strictly to be believed when he prescribeth the
stone of the otter as a *succedaneus* unto caltoseum. *Brown.*

I have not discovered the menstruum: I will present a *succedaneus*
experiment made with a common liquor. *Boyle.*
SUCCEDEANUM. *n. s.* [Latin.] That which is put to serve
for something else.

To SUCCEED. *v. n.* [*succedere*, French; *succedo*, Latin.]
1. To follow in order.
If I were now to die,
'Twere to be most happy; for I fear,
My soul had her consent to absolute,
That not another comfort like to this
succed in unknown fate. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Those of all ages to *succed* will curse my head. *Milton.*
2. To come into the place of one who has quitted.
Workmen let it cool by degrees in such relentings of neal-
ing heats, lest it should shiver in pieces by a violent *succeeding*
of air in the room of the fire. *Digby on Bodies.*

Enjoy 'till I return
Short pleasures; for long woes are to *succeed*. *Milton.*
If the father left only daughters, they equally *succeded* to
him in copartnership, without prelation or preference of the
eldest to a double portion. *Hale.*

Revenge *succeds* to love, and rage to grief.
While these limbs the vital spirit feeds,
Burn-off rings morn and evening shall be thine,
And fires eternal in thy temples shine. *Dryden.*

These dull harmless makers of lampoons are yet of dangerous
example to the publick: some witty men may *succeed* to their
designs, and, mixing sense with malice, blast the reputation
of the most innocent. *Dryden.*

The pretensions of Saul's family, who received his crown
from the immediate appointment of God, ended with his reign;
and David, by the same title, *succeded* in his throne, to the
exclusion of Jonathan. *Locke.*

3. To obtain one's wish; to terminate an undertaking in the
desired effect.
'Tis almost impossible for poets to *succeed* without ambition:
imagination must be raised by a desire of fame to a desire of
pleasing. *Dryden.*

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This address I have long thought owing; and if I had
never attempted, I might have been vain enough to think I
might have *succeded*. *Dryden.*

A knave's a knave to me in ev'ry state;
Alike my scorn, if he *succed* or fail:
Sporus at court, or Japhet in a jail. *Pope.*

4. To terminate according to wish.
If thou deal truly, thy doings shall prosperously *succed* to
thee. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

This was impossible for Virgil to imitate, because of the
severity of the Roman language: Spencer endeavoured it in
Shepherd's Kalender; but neither will it *succed* in English. *Dry.*

5. To go under cover.
Please that silvan scene to take,
Where whistling winds uncertain shadows make;
Or will you to the cooler cave *succed*,
Whole mouth the curling vines have overspread. *Dryden.*

To SUCCEED. *v. a.*
1. To follow; to be subsequent or consequent to.
In that place no creature was hurtful unto man, and those
destructive effects they now discover *succeded* the curle, and
came in with thorns and briars. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. To prosper; to make successful.
Now frequent times the happier lights among,
And high-raisd love from his dark prison freed,
Those weights took off that on his planet hung,
Will gloriously the new laid works *succed*. *Dryden.*

Succed my wish, and second my design,
The fairest Deiopeia shall be thine,
And make thee father of a happy line. *Dryden's En.*

SUCCEEDER. *n. s.* [from *succed.*] One who follows; one who
comes into the place of another.
Why should calamity be full of words?
—Windy attorneys to their client woes,
Ary *succeders* of intetate joys,
Poor breathing orators of miseries! *Shakespeare's R. III.*

Now this great *succeder* all repairs,
He builds up strength and greatness for his heirs,
Out of the virtues that adorn'd his blood.
Nature has so far imprinted it in us, that should the
envy of predecessors deny the secret to *succeders*, they yet
would find it out. *South.*

They make one man's particular fancies, perhaps fail-
ings, confining laws to others, and convey them to their *suc-*
*ceder*s, who afterwards misname all unobsequiousness as pre-
sumption. *Boyle.*

SUCCESS. *n. s.* [*succes*, French; *succesus*, Latin.]
1. The termination of any affair happy or unhappy. *Succes*
without any epithet is commonly taken for good success.
For good *succes* of his hands, he asketh ability to do of him
that is most unable. *Wisd. xiii. 19.*

Perplex'd and troubled at his bad *succes*
The tempter stood. *Milton.*
Not Lemuel's mother with more care
Did counsel or instruct her heir;
Or teach, with more *succes*, her son
The vices of the time to shun. *Waller.*

Every reasonable man cannot but with me *succes* in this at-
tempt, because I undertake the proof of that which is every
man's interest that it should be true. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

Whilst malice and ingratitude confests,
They've strove for ruin long without *succes*. *Garth.*
Gas sulphuris may be given with *succes* in any dilute of the
lungs. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

Military *succes*s, above all others, elevate the minds of a
people. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Succession. Obsolete.
All the sons of these five brethren reigned
By due *succes*s, and all their nephews late,
Even thrice eleven descents, the crown retained. *Spenser.*

3. Prosperous; happy; fortunate.
They were terrible alarms to persons grown wealthy by a
long and *succesful* impetuosity, by persuading the world that men
might be honest and happy, though they never mortified any
corrupt appetites. *South's Sermons.*

4. Observ'd the illustrious throng,
Their names, their fates, their conduct and their care
In peaceful fenates and *succesful* war. *Dryden.*

The early hunter
Blesses Diana's hand, who leads him safe
O'er hanging cliffs; who spreads his net *succesful*,
And guides the arrow through the panther's heart. *Prior.*

5. Prosperously; luckily; fortunately.
He is too young, yet he looks *succesfully*. *Shakespeare.*
They would want a competent instrument to collect and
convey their rays *succesfully*, or so as to imprint the species
with any vigour on a dull prejudicate faculty. *Hammond.*

The rule of imitating God can never be *succesfully* pro-
posed but upon Christian principles; such as that this world is
a place not of rest, but of discipline. *Atterbury.*

A reformation *succesfully* carried on in this great town,
would in time spread itself over the whole kingdom. *Swift.*
Bleeding, when the expectation goes on *succesfully*, sup-
presseth it. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

Happy conclusion;
An opinion of the *succesfulness* of the work is as necessary
to found a purpose of undertaking it, as the authority of com-
mands, or the persuasiveness of promises. *Hammond.*

SUCCESSION. *n. s.* [*succesio*, French; *succesio*, Latin.]
1. Consecution; series of one thing or person following an-
other.
St. Augustine, having reckoned up a great number of the
bishops of Rome, faith, in all this order of *succesio* of bishops
there is not one found a Donatist. *Hosker.*

Reflection on appearances of several ideas, one after an-
other, in our minds, furnishes us with the idea of *suc-*
cession. *Locke.*
Let a cannon-bullet pass through a room, and take with it
any limb of a man, it is clear that it must strike *succesfully*
the two sides of the room, touch one part of the flesh first,
and another after, and so in *succesio*. *Locke.*

2. A series of things or persons following one another.
These decays in Spain have been occasioned by so long a
war with Holland; but most by two *succesions* of inactive
princes. *Bacon.*

The smallest particles of matter may cohere by the strong-
est attractions, and compose bigger particles of weaker virtue;
and many of these may cohere and compose bigger particles,
whose virtue is still weaker; and so on for divers *succesions*,
until the progression end in the biggest particles, on which the
operations in chymistry and the colours of natural bodies de-
pend. *Newton's Opt.*

3. A lineage; an order of descendants.
Castiblanco,
And his *succesio*, granted Rome a tribute. *Shakespeare's Cymbel.*
A long *succesio* must ensue;
And his next son the clouded ark of God
Shall in a glorious temple enshrine. *Milt Par. Lost.*

4. The power or right of coming to the inheritance of an-
citors.
What people is so void of common sense,
To vote *succesio* from a native prince? *Dryden.*

SUCCESSIVE. *adj.* [*succesivus*, French.]
1. Following in order; continuing a course or consecution un-
interrupted.
Three with fiery courage he assails,
And each *succesive* after other quails,
Still wond'ring whence so many kings should rise. *Daniel.*

God hath set
Labour and rest, as day and night, to men
Succesive. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

God, by reason of his eternal indivisible nature, is by one
single act of duration present to all the *succesive* portions of
time, and all *succesively* existing in them. *South.*

Send the *succesive* ills through ages down,
And let each weeping father tell his son. *Prior.*

2. Inherited by succession. Not in use.
Countrymen,
Plead my *succesive* title with your swords.
Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.

The empire being elective, and not *succesive*, the emperors,
in being, made profit of their own times. *Raleigh.*

SUCCESSIVELY. *adv.* [*succesivem*, Fr. from *succesive*.] In
uninterrupted order; one after another.
Three sons he left,
All which *succesively* by turns did reign. *Fairy Queen.*

Is it upon record? or else reported
Succesively from age to age? *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

That king left only by his six wives three children, who
reigned *succesively*, and died childless. *Bacon.*

We that measure times by first and last,
The fight of things *succesively* do take,
When God on all at once his view doth cast,
And of all times doth but one instant make. *Davies.*

I inclined the paper to the rays very obliquely, that the most
refrangible rays might be more copiously reflected than the
rest, and the whiteness at length changed *succesively* into blue,
indigo, and violet. *Newton's Opt.*

No such motion of the same atom can be all of it existent
at once: it must needs be made gradually and *succesively*, both
as to place and time, seeing that body cannot at the same in-
stant be in more places than one. *Bentley's Sermons.*

SUCCESSIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *succesive*.] The state of being
succesive.
All the notion we have of duration is partly by the *succesive-*
ness of its own operations, and partly by those external mea-
sures that it finds in motion. *Hale.*

SUCCESSLESS. *adj.* [from *succes*.] Unlucky; unfortunate;
failing of the event desired.
The hopes of thy *succesless* love reign. *Dryden.*

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The Bavarian duke,
Bold champion! brandishing his Noric blade,
Best temper'd steel, *succesless* prov'd in field. *Philips.*

Passion unpy'd, and *succesless* love,
Plant daggers in my heart. *Addison's Cato.*

Succesless all her lost carresses prove,
To banish from his breast his country's love. *Pope.*

SUCCESSOR. *n. s.* [*successeur*, French; *successor*, Latin.] This
is sometimes pronounced *succ'ssur*, with the accent in the
middle. One that follows in the place or character of an-
other; correlative to *predecessor*.
This king by this queen had a son of tender age, but of
great expectation, brought up in the hope of themselves, and
already acceptance of the infant people, as *succesor* of his
father's crown. *Sidney.*

The *succesor* of Moses in prophecies. *Exclu. xlv. 1.*
The fear of what was to come from an unacknowledg'd
succesor to the crown, clouded much of that prosperity then,
which now shines in chronicle. *Clarendon.*

The second part of confirmation is the prayer and benedic-
tion of the bishop, the *succesor* of the apostles in this office.
Hammond on Fundamentals.

The surly savage offspring disappear,
And curie the bright *succesor* of the year;
Yet crafty kind with daylight can dispense. *Dryden.*

Whether a bright *succesor*, or the fame.
The descendants of Alexander's *succesors* cultivated naviga-
tion in some lesser degree. *Arbutnot.*

SUCCESSOR. *adj.* [*succinctor*, French; *succinctor*, Latin.]
1. Tucked or girded up; having the cloaths drawn up to dis-
engage the legs.
His habit fit for speed *succinctor*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

His vest *succinctor* then girding round his waist,
Forth rush'd the swain. *Pope.*

Four knives in garbs *succinctor*. *Pope.*
2. Short; concise; brief.
A strict and *succinctor* stile is that where you can take nothing
away without loss, and that loss manifest. *Ben. Johnson.*

Let all your precepts be *succinctor* and clear,
That ready wits may comprehend them soon. *Rescommon.*

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out superfluity of diction.
I shall present you very *succinctorly* with a few reflections that
most readily occur. *Boyle.*

I'll recant, when France can shew me wit
As strong as ours, and as *succinctorly* writ. *Rescommon.*

SUCCESSORY. *n. s.* [*succorivum*, Latin.] A plant.
It is one of the milky plants, with a plain radiated flower:
the flowers are produced from the sides of the branches, at the
setting off of the branches upon short footstalks: the cup of
the flower is like a contracted seed-vessel: the seeds are angu-
lar, umbilicated, and shaped somewhat like a wedge. *Miller.*

A garden-fallad
Of endive, radishes, and *succory*. *Dryden.*
The medicaments to diminish the milk are lettuce, purslane,
endive, and *succory*. *Wise man of Tumours.*

To SUC'COUR. *v. a.* [*succourir*, French; *succurro*, Lat.] To
help; to assist in difficulty or distress; to relieve.
As that famous queen
Of Amazons, whom Pyrrhus did destroy,
Did shew herself in great triumphant joy,
To *succour* the weak state of sad afflicted Troy. *Pa. Qu.*

A grateful beast will stand upon record, against those that in
their prosperity forget their friends, that to their loss and
hazard stood by and *succoured* them in their adversity. *L'Estr.*

SUC'COUR. *n. s.* [from the verb; *succours*, French.]
1. Aid; assistance; relief of any kind; help in distress.
My father,
Flying for *succour* to his servant Banister,
Being distress'd, was by that wretch betray'd. *Shakespeare's*

Here's a young maid with travel oppress'd,
And faints for *succour*. *Shakespeare's*

2. The person or things that bring help.
Fear nothing else but a betraying of *succours* which reason
offereth. *Wisd. xvii. 12.*

Our watchful general had discern'd from far
The mighty *succour* which made glad the foe. *Dryden.*

SUC'COURER. *n. s.* [from *succour*.] Helper; assistant; reliever.
She hath been a *succourer* of many. *Ro. xvi. 2.*

SUC'COURLESS. *adj.* [from *succour*.] Wanting relief; void of
friends or help.
Succourless and sad,
She with extended arms his aid implores. *Thomson.*

SUC'CULENCY. *n. s.* [from *succulent*.] Juiciness.
SUC'CULENT. *adj.* [*succulent*, French; *succulentus*, Latin.]
Juicy; moist.
These plants have a strong, dense, and *succulent* moisture,
which is not apt to exhale. *Bacon.*

Divine Providence has spread her table every where, not
with a juicy green carpet, but with *succulent* herbage and
nourishing grafs, upon which most beasts feed. *More.*

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